KRASKOVSKIY, S.A., kand.geol.-mineral. nauk.

"The flow of heat through the floor of the Atlantic Ocean" by Sir Edward Bullard. Reviewed by S.A. Kraskovskii. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. no.2:164-166 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Ocean temperature--Atlantic Ocean)

KRASKOVSKIY, S.A.

Temperature measurements in the earth's crust. Trudy Inst. geofiz.AN Gruz.SSR 17:373-382 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.
(Earth temperature)

KRASKOVSKIY, S.A.

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2768

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po geotermicheskim issledovaniyam. 1st, 1956.

Problemy geotermii i prakticheskogo ispol'zovaniya tepla zemli; trudy, t.1. (Geothermal Problems and the Practical Utilization of Terrestrial Heat; Transactions of the 1st All-Union Conference on Geothermal Investigations, Vol. 1) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 254 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,300 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk.

Ed. of Publishing House: L. V. Gessen; Tech. Ed.: I. N. Guseva; Editorial Board: V. I. Vlodavets (Chairman), I. D. Dergunov (Deceased), V. V. Ivanov, F. A. Makarenko, and N. I. Khitarov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, hydrogeologists, and geophysicists in general and petroleum and coal geologists in particular.

COVERAGE: This volume, one of two published on the subject, is a collection of 22 articles based on reports presented at the First All-Union Conference on Geothermal Studies held in March, 1956. The Conference was sponsored and organized by the Laboratory of Vulcanology, the Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems im. F. P. Savarinskiy, the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, the Geophysical Institute, and was attended by representatives of more than 60 research organizations. The material presented in this volume may be divided into three general categories: (1) general geothermal problems of the Earth (2) current status and methods of geothermal research (3) regional geothermal problems. References accompany each article.

1/

KRASKOVSKIY, S.A.

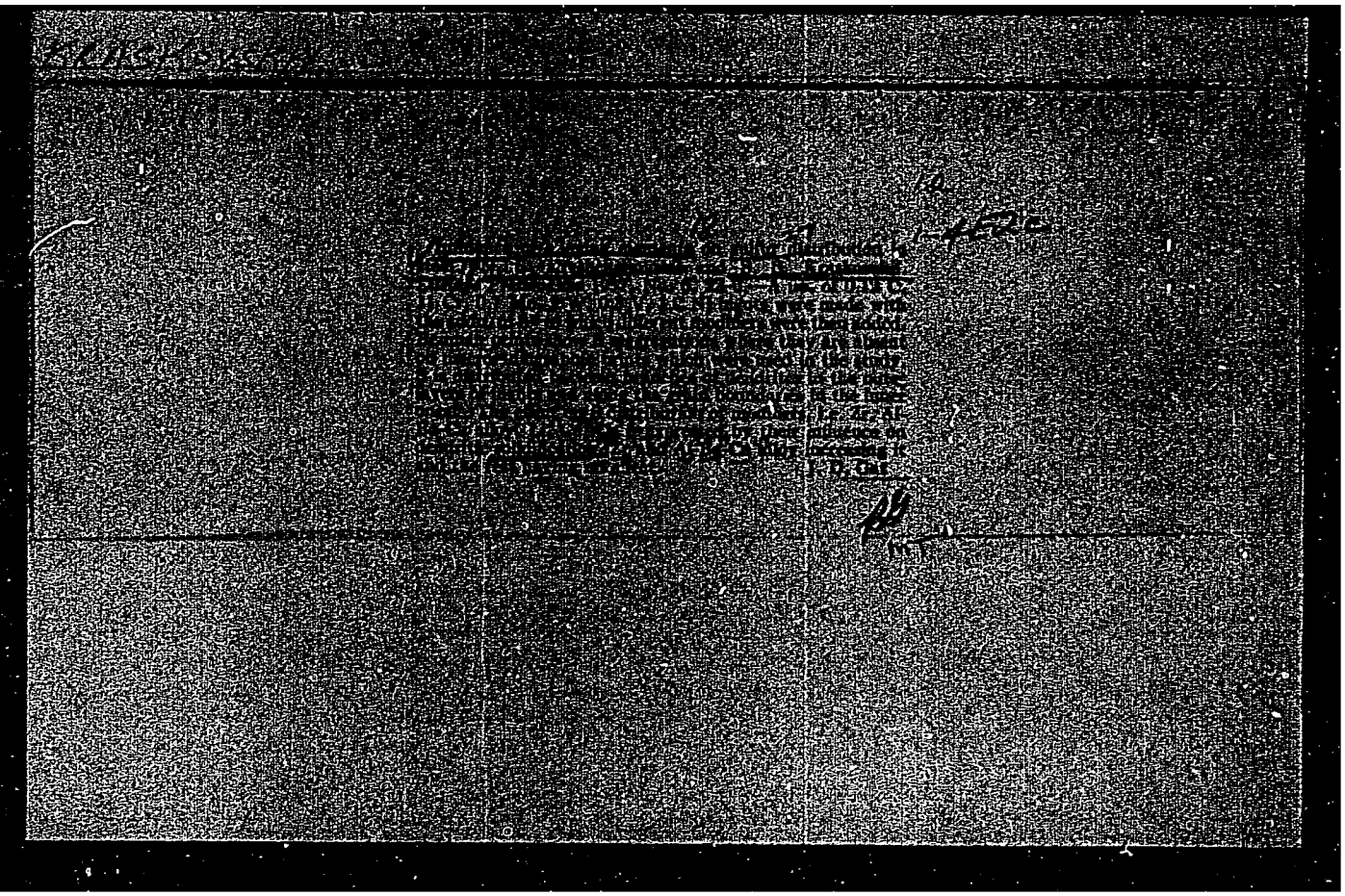
Determing thermal coefficients of rocks. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Cruz. SSR 19:167-169 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Rocks--Thermal properties)

KRASKOVSKIY, S.A.

Thermal field of shields. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no. 3:387-392 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Earth temperature)

KRASKOVSKIY, S. N.

About the main part of a continuous operator, by S. N. KRASKOVSKIY and M. A. Goldman. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, n. Ser. 70, 945-948 (1950).



KRASKOVSKIY, S. V., (Grad Stud)

Dissertation: "Intensification of the Processes of Decarburization and Dephosphorization in Basic Electric Furnaces by the Use of Air-Oxygen Mixtures." Cand Tech Sci, Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building (TsNIITMash), 21 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

SOV/137-58-7-14417

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kraskovskiy, S.V.

TITLE: Decarbonization and Dephosphorization of Steel With the Aid of Air-oxygen Mixtures (Obezuglerozhivaniye i defosforatsiya stali pri pomoshchi vozdushno-kislorodnykh smesey)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vyplavka stali dlya fasonnogo lit'ya. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957, pp 84-105

ABSTRACT: A 0.5-t basic arc furnace was employed in experiments in which air, or an air-oxygen mixture, was blown through the hearth via Fe lances during the reduction stage of the smelting process. Under optimal conditions the utilization of O_2 was equivalent to 55%. The rate of burning off of C amounted to 3-7% per hour. The process of dephosphorization progressed slowly. In order to obtain metal with a desired P content, it was necessary to add a certain amount of finely ground Fe ore to the slag or to combine the air blast with powdered lime. The mechanical properties of the steel thus obtained satisfied the pertinent technical specifications. Compared with steel smelted with ore, the steel obtained by the method described

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-7-14417

Decarbonization and Dephosphorization of Steel (cont.)

contained identical amounts of nonmetallic inclusions and gases. It was established that employment of fire-resistant rings is the most rational method of protecting the steel lances through which the O_2 is introduced.

V.B.

1. Steel--Processing 2. Carbon--Reduction 3 Phosphorus--Reduction
4. Air-oxygen mixtures--Thermal effects

Card 2/2

KRASKOVSKIY, S. V. [Kraskovskiy, S. V.]

Smelting of refractory alloys in protective media. Analele metalurgie 15 no.4:69-74 O-D '61.

(Heat resistant alloys) (Electric furnaces)
(Argon)

L 27178-65 EWP(e)/EPA(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pab-10/
Pad/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/MW/HW/JG/MH
ACCESSION NR: AP4009587 S/0148/64/000/001/0062/0068

AUTHORS: Matsarin, K. A.; Kraskovskiy, S. V.; Yedneral, F. P.

TITLE: Fusion of nickel in vacuum

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1964, 62-68

TOPIC TAGS: nickel fusion, vacuum melting, deoxidation, nickel refining, crucible material, corundum crucible

ABSTRACT: Corundum crucibles are the best for vacuum melting of nickel because the nickel picks up only traces of aluminum as compared with ZrO_2 crucibles which leave a substantial amount of Zr in the nickel, and Al_2O_3 crucibles which present difficulties in removing the ingot and if more than 0.1% carbon is present in the nickel cause reduction of the Al_2O_3 crucible at temperatures above 1550C. Vacuum melting of nickel at 10^{-3} mm. Hg reaches its optimum temperature at 1500C; higher temperatures cause substantial vaporization of the metal. Refining nickel of its oxygen without using reducing agents is theoretically possible, but the process is long and accompanied by high metal loss due to evaporation and reaction

Card 1/2

L 27178-65

ACCESSION NR: AP 4009587 2

of the nickel with the crucible material. It was also found that in addition to the combined oxygen (NiO) in the metal, there is also free oxygen which separated at the start of the vacuum melting period; and on melting in air, the minimum oxygen concentration in nickel (with minimum carbon content) is 0.045% while in vacuum melting it is 0.022%. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASh; Moskovskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut (Moscow Metallurgical Night School)

SUBMITTED: 24Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

BYKOV, V.Kh.; KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Method for determining the adhesion factor. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR. no.11: 17-20 '56. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tashkentskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR S.U.Umarovym.
(Locomotives)

KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad); BYKOV, V.Kh., kand. tekhn.nauk (Tashkent)

Equipping steam locomotives with adhesion weight augmenters. Zhel. dor. transp. 40: no.9:73 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Locomotives)

KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rolling friction caused by the action of excess torque.
Sbor.LIIZHT no.160:104-114 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Friction) (Car wheels).

ALEKHIN, S.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn. nauk, dots.

Experimental investigations of the operational conditions in friction components of diesel rolling stock. Sbor.LIIZHT no. 160:115-125 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Diesel locomotives--Testing)

YAKOVLEV, V.F.; DUMOV, P.D., inzh., retsenzent; KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DENINA, I.A., red. izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Measurement of strains and stresses in machine parts] Izmereniia deformatsii i napriazhenii detalei mashin. Izd.2., ispr. i perer. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 191 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Strains and stresses)

MASHNEV, M.M.; KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya.; LEBEDEV, P.A.; ROMADIN, I.S.; VLADIMIROV, V.M., red.; FUFAYEVA, G.I., red.izd-va; BARANOV, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Theory of mechanisms and machines and machine parts] Teoriia mekhanizmov i mashin i detali mashin. Vladimir, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 446 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Machinery--Design and construction)
(Mechanisms--Design and construction)

KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; [illegible], V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ABROSIMOV, V.A., inzh.

Experimental study of pressure distribution in the friction of journal bearings of construction machinery. Sbor. trud. LIITMT no.201:137-148 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

MASHNEV, M.M.; KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya.; KHOTIN, B.M.; GUSEV, L.M., kand. ekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent

[Theory and design of instrument mechanisms, computing devices, and machines] Teoriia i proektirovanie mekhanizmov priborov, schetno-reshaiushchikh ustroistv i mashin. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 475 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; TRET'YAKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKOVLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BONDYUGIN, V.M., inzh.; ABROSIMOV, V.I., inzh.

Studying rolling friction on roll models. Sbor. st. NIITIAZHMASHa Uralmashzavoda no.6:189-203 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

YAKOVLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; TRET'YAKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BONDYUGIN, V.M., inzh.; ABROSIMOV, V.I., inzh.

Studying contact stresses by means of electric tensometric roll models. Sbor. st. NIITIAZHMASHa Uralmashzavoda no.6:211-227 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KRASKOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; TRET'YAKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BONDYUGIN, V.M., inzh.

Experimental investigation of resistance to rolling. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.11:26-29 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

HORAK, Josef, inz.; KRASL, Antonin

Effect of internal stress on the heat resistance of white packing glass. Sklar a keramik 12 no.3:72-73 Mr '62.

1. Sklarny Moravia, narodni podnik, Kyjov (for Horak).
2. Obalove a lisovane sklo, narodni podnik, Dubi u Teplic (for Krasl).

KRASLAVSKIY, B.

AID P - 2225

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 8/19

Author : Kraslavskiy, B.

Title : Theory of the soaring aircraft model

Periodical: Kryl. rod., 5, 13-17, My 1955

Abstract : The author explains the flight of a "soaring" aircraft model with a 2.5 cu. cm. cylindrical volume and gives its engine main specifications. Special features of flight are as follows: 1) the model is rigged to attain its maximum altitude in a steep climb, 2) the engine is cut off and the model soars for a given time, 3) the incidence of the stabilizer is increased automatically to make the model stall and descend steeply. All phases of the flight are clearly explained. Diagrams, graphs, tables and formulae.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

KRASLAVSKIY, B., inzhener.

Contest and technical results of 1956 all-Union individual competitions for the championship of the U.S.S.R. in model airplanes with guide lines. Kryl.rod.7 no.11:insert 8 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Airplanes--Models--Competitions)

AID P - 5291

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Model building

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 9/11

Author : Kraslavskiy, B., Eng.

Title : The theory of high speed guided models.

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 9, 19-20, S 1956

Abstract : The author expounds the theoretical bases of the construction of high speed guided models of airplanes, and gives the constructors some practical advices. 7 drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KRASLAVSKIY, B.

85-58-1-21/28

AUTHOR: Kraslavskiy, B., Chief Judge of Championship Competitions

TITLE: Interesting Competitions (Interesnyye sorevnovaniya); Notes on European Championship Competitions in Flying Model Airplanes (Zametki o chempionate Evropy po paryashchim modelyam samoletov)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 1, pp 27-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports on the competitions in flying model airplanes for the European championship held at the airport of the Tsentral'nyy Aeroklub SSR imeni V. P. Chkalova (USSR Central Aeroclub imeni V. P. Chkalov) in 1957. He describes the models entered by different countries and mentions the names of competitors from

Card 1/2

Interesting Competitions 85-58-1-21/28

Finland, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the USSR. There are 3 photographs, 1 drawing and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KRASLAVESKIY, B.

85-58-3-21/26

AUTHOR: Kraslaveskiy, B., Engineer-Mechanic in Aircraft Construction

TITLE: Aerodynamic Problems of Flying Models with Motors in 1958 (Nekotoryye voprosy aerodinamiki motornoy paryashchey modeli 1958 goda)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 3, pp 25-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that beginning on 1 January 1958, flying models equipped with motors will be constructed in accordance with standards set by the FAI. There are 10 tables and 1 diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KRASLAVSKIY, B. (Moskva).

Interesting competitions. Kryl. rod. 9 no.1:27-29 Ja '58.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy sud'ya chempionata Yevropy po paryashchim modelyam samoletov.
(Airplanes--Models--Competitions)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4020

Aviamodelizm; sbornik statey. Posobiye dlya rukovoditeley aviamodel'nykh kruzhkov i uchiteley (Aircraft Modeling; Collection of Articles. Textbook for Instructors of Model Aircraft Clubs and Teachers) Moscow, Uchpedgiz, 1960. 141 p. 12,000 copies printed.

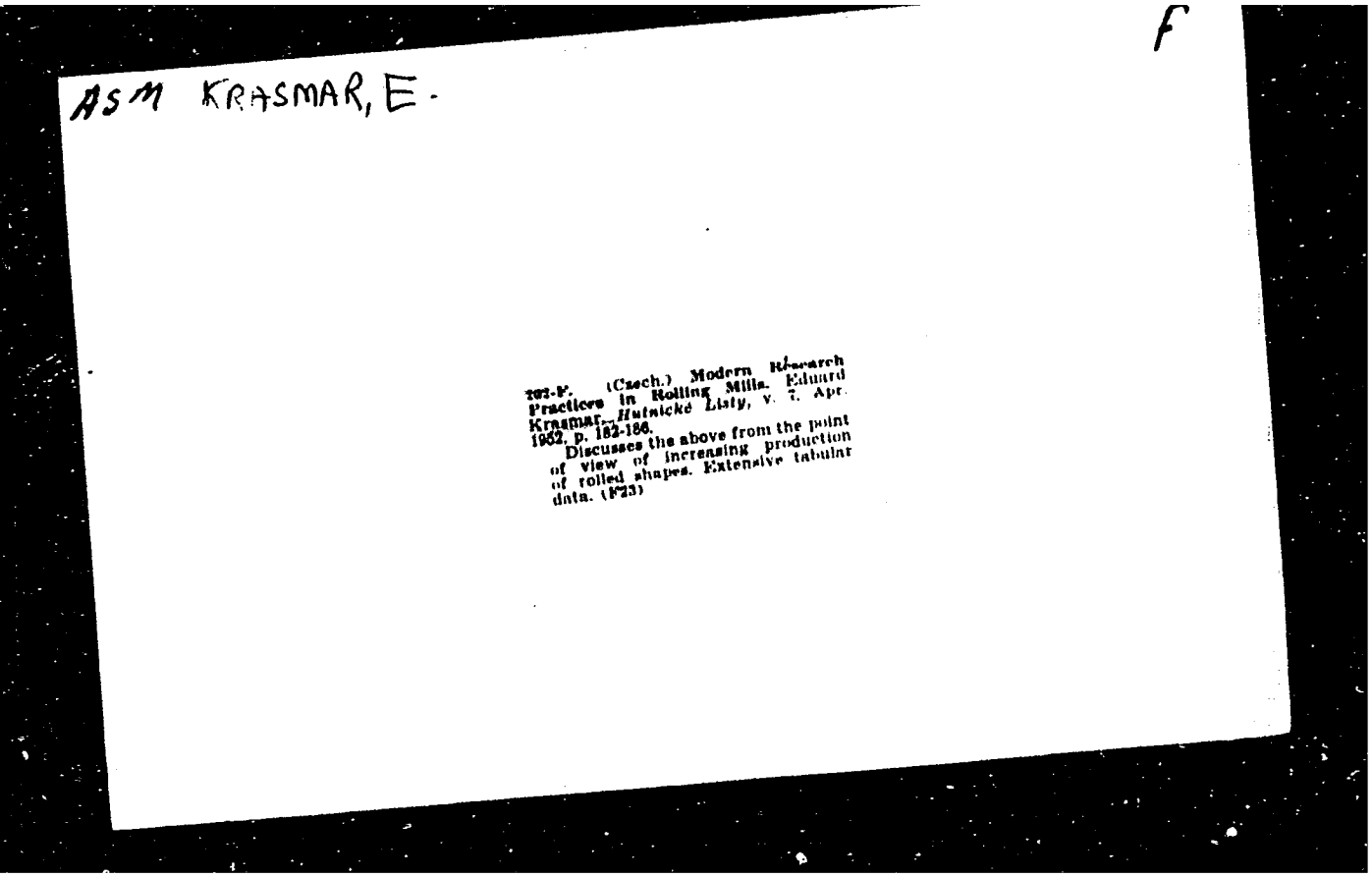
Compilers: E.B. Mikirtumov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and M.S. Lebedinskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: A.Ye. Stakhurskiy; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Korneyeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for instructors and directors of model airplane clubs sponsored by DOSAAF (All-Union Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Army, Navy, and Air Force).

COVERAGE: The book consists of 47 articles covering various aspects of model aircraft design, construction and operation. The text contains many illustrations and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are 185 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kraslavskiy, B.



ASM KRASMAR, E.

F

203-P. (Czech.) Modern Research Practices in Rolling Mills. Eduard Krasmar. *Hutnické Listy*, v. 7, Apr. 1952, p. 182-186.

Discusses the above from the point of view of increasing production of rolled shapes. Extensive tabular data. (RZh)

KRASNOV, M.L., prof.; GRISHINA, V.I.; SIVOSHINSKIY, V.S.; MILOVIDOVA, L.A.; AGRANAT, V.Z.; GULYAYEVA, E.G.; KOLONTAROV, K.D.

Clinical method of diganosing intraocular tumors using radioactive phosphorus. Vest.oft. no.3:3-9 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney i kafedra meditsinskoy radiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Krasnov, Grishina, Sivoshinskiy). 2. Moskovskaya glaznaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (for Milovidova). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instituta meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya (for Agranat, Gulyayeva, Kolontarov).
(EYE--TUMORS) (PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPES)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRASNA, V., MD.

Hygiene-Epidemiological Station NV-UNZ (Hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice NV-UNZ), Prague

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 6, 1963, pp 201-206

"Development of Prague's Hygienic-Epidemiological Work During 1952-1962."

KRASNA, Vera, MUDr

Analysis and prevention of influenza during the epidemic in Prague in 1954. Prakt. lek., Praha 34 no.20:457-460 20 Oct 54.

1. Kraj. hygienik UNV.
(INFLUENZA, epidemiology,
Czech.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/9 Public Health Sept. 57

2640. KRASNA V. * Organisace a úkoly hygienicko-proti-epidemické služby na I.CS v Praze. Organization and problems of sanitary and anti-epidemic services at the gymnastics exhibition (Spartakiada) in Prague PRAKT.LÉK. 1955, 35/21 (488-493) Tables 3

Anticipating this exhibition during the previous year a comprehensive survey was made of all public sanitary service establishments in the city of Prague. During the exhibition the health service was carried out by a staff of 430 workers, with very favourable results. Among over a million visitors only 47 cases of illness had to be dealt with and only one case of a collective outbreak of alimentary toxicoinfection occurred (37 patients suffering from a staphylococcal enterotoxicosis).

Wolf - Prague

KRASNA, V., MUDr.; KOLKOVA, A., MUDr.

Results of whooping cough vaccination and evaluation of out-patient treatment of whooping cough with chloramphenicol. Cesk. pediat. 11 no.9:659-664 Sept 56.

1. HES - UNV Praha.
(WHOOPING COUGH,
prev. by vacc. & out-patient ther. with chloramphenicol (Cz))
(VACCINES AND VACCINATIONS,
whooping cough vacc. (Cz))
(CHLORAMPHENICOL. ther. use
whooping cough, out-patient ther. (Cz))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Viruses of Man and Animals. E
Viruses of Hepatitis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23884

Author : Krasna, V., Radkovsky, J., Klouckova, A.
Inst :
Title : Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Gamma-Globulin as a Remedy in Prophylaxis of Infectious Hepatitis in Prague during the Period 1953-1956.

Orig Pub : Zh. Gigiyeny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunol. (Czechosl.), 1957, 1, No 4, 356-364

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KRASNA V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/5 Pediatrics May 59

1060. AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF GAMMA GLOBULIN IN THE PROPHYLAXIS OF INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS IN PRAGUE, 1953-1956 - Krásná V. and Radkovský J. Reg. Station of Hyg. and Epidemiol., Centr. Nat. Committee; Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Prague - J. HYG. EPIDEM. MICROBIOL. IMMUNOL. (Prague) 1957, 1/4 (413-422) Graphs 5 Tables 3

γ-Globulin (g.g.) was administered to 48,412 subjects exposed to epidemic hepatitis infection in the period from 1953 to 1956. Among these subjects a total of 147 contracted the disease, 63% within 10 days after the administration of g.g. When evaluating the effect of g.g. it is important to take into account all the factors concerned: the value of specific or normal g.g., the amount administered and the rate of decrease, the length of the incubation period and the time of exposure to infection in relation to the course of the epidemic process. The morbidity in the group of exposed children immunized with g.g. was found to be 1/6th of that in the control group.

Pavlák - Brno (L, 7, 6)

KRASNÁ V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/7 Pediatrics July 58

1907. EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF GAMMA-GLOBULIN IN THE PROPHYLAXIS OF INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS IN THE YEARS 1953-1956 - Zhodnocení účinnosti gamaglobulinu v profylaxi infekční hepatitidy v Praze v letech 1953-56 - Krásná V. and Radkovský J. Krajská Hyg. Epidemiol. Stanice ÚNV a Úst. Epidemiol. a Mikrobiol., Praha - ČSL. EPIDEM. MIKROBIOL. IMUN. 1957, 6/5 (295-302) Graphs 5 Tables 3

Gamma-globulin (0.03 ml. 10% or 0.02 ml. 16% per kg.) was used in 48,412 persons menaced by infectious hepatitis, of which 45,546 were children. The protection was effective for at least half a year after the administration. Of all the subjects, 147 were affected by the disease, mostly during the first days following the injection of γ-globulin. Kluska - Brno (L, 6, 7, 17)

KRASNA, V.

Analysis of 5 years of prevention of infectious hepatitis epidemic in Prague. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.17:505-510 26 Apr 57.

1. V. K., Praha 1, Rytirska 12.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, prev. & control
in Czech. (Cz))

KRASNA, V.

KRASNA, Vera, MUDr.

Analysis of the hygienic-epidemiological services and suggestions for further development. Cesk. zdravot 6 no.3:119-124 Apr 58.

1. Krjska hygienick[illegible], HKS UNV Praha.
(EPIDEMIOLOGY,
in Czech. (Cz))
(HYGIENE,
in Czech. (Cz))

KRASNA, V.

Hygienist's role in the general planning of the city of Prague.
Gig. i san. 23 no.2:89-90 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(PRAGUE--CITY PLANNING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

KRASNA, V.; SYNKOVA, J.

Influence of factors of communal hygiene on the incidence and course of rheumatic fever in children. p. 501.

CESKOSLOVENSKA HYGIENA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 4, no. 9, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960.

Uncl

KRASNA, V.

Survey and evaluation of the activities of the Hygienists Section of the Society of Czechoslovak Physicians during April and May 1957. p. 572.

DESKOSLOVENSKA HYGIENA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 4, no. 9, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960

Uncl.

Krasna, Vera

SURNAME, Given Names
KRASNA, Vera
Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Hygienic and Epidemiological Station. UNV [?], Prague

Source: Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, Vol V, No 2-3, Prague, Mar 60, Page 77.

Data: Author of "Some Findings Regarding the Contamination of the Prague Atmosphere and its Influence on the Health of the Population," Source, Page 77.

Page 1 of 1 (1)

KRASNA, Vera; SYNKOVA, Jana

On the problem of the effect of certain aspects of living conditions on febris rheumatica in children. Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.9 no.5/6: 342-347 J1'60.

1. Hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice UNV Praha.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER social)

KRASNA, V.
SURNAME, Given Names

(1)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: (not given)

Affiliation: Chief Sanitarian, City of Prague (hygienik hl. m. Prahy)

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, Vol VI, No 7, Aug 61, pp 449-459

Data: "Research on the Effect of Smog in Cities of Great Britain and the Soviet Union on the Health of Inhabitants"

GPO 981643

KRASNA, V.; SYNKOVA, J.; Technicka spoluprace: JURAJDOVA, J.; KRUTZNER, E.; WITZOVA, D.

Contribution to the study on the effect of pollution of the atmosphere with cancerogenous substances on the occurrence of bronchogenous carcinoma. Cesk. hyg. 8 no.6:320-327 Jl '63.

1. HES-NV Praha.
(AIR POLLUTION) (SMOKING)
(CARCINOMA, BRONCHOGENIC) (BENZOPYRENES)
(HYDROCARBONS) (ARSENIC)

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23331

Author : Gal, Gy.; Foldesi, I.; Krasnai, E.
Inst : Academy of Sciences, Hungary
Title : Role of Halogen Aluminium Alcoholates in the Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley Reduction. V. Reduction of α-Oximinoketones.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 3, 279-290.

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1958, 39541.

Card 1/1 G-5

KRASNAY, GAL.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds. C

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 676.

Author : Gal. Krasnay
Inst :
Title : Reaction of Isopropyl Aluminum Chloride with Sodium Borohydride.

Orig Pub: Magyar, kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 2-3, 92-93 (Hungarian).

Abstract: During the interaction of $(iso\text{-}C_3H_7O)_2AlCl$ with $NaBH_4$ in a mixture of diethylene glycol and dimethyl ether or in a solution of tetrahydrofuan, there is formed the compound $(iso\text{-}C_3H_7O)_2AlBH_4$ which is a good reducing agent.

Card : 1/1 -16-

23742
S/089/61/010/006/008/011
B102/B212

21. P100 (1138, 1033, 1558)

AUTHORS: Krasnaya, A. R., Nosenko, B. M., Revzin, L. S., Yaskolko, V. Ya.

TITLE: Use of a $CaSO_4$ - Sm phosphor in dosimetry

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1961, 630 - 631

TEXT: The authors suggested a dosimeter (Zh. Tekhn. fiz., 26, 2046 (1956)), which will operate with $CaSO_4$-Sm phosphor and exhibits a limited ability for the conservation of the light sum stored. For this purpose $CaSO_4$-based phosphors with a plurality of activators have been investigated with respect to their luminescent properties. It was found that $CaSO_4$-Sm only will combine the properties of a good storage ability of the light sum with sufficient sensitivity. This phosphor has been further investigated. The thermal - deexcitation curve of this phosphor shows three peaks: at 65, 120 and 200°C (at a heating rate of 40 deg/sec.). The light sum of the last peak amounts to 90 % of the total light sum.

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S/089/61/010/006/008/011
B102/B212

Use of a $CaSO_4$ - ...

The thermoluminescence spectrum of the phosphor consists of three narrow bands having maxima at 6200, 5900 and 5600 Å; their intensities behave like 56 : 43 : 1; the spectrum does not change during extinction. The light sum stored by the phosphor is a linear function of the radiation dose of 0.1 - 25 000 r; the dose rate (0.005 - 10^4 r/hr) influences the stored light sum not directly. The sensitivity of the $CaSO_4$-Sm phosphor amounts to about 1/10 of that of the $CaSO_4$-Mn phosphor. A comparison of the stored light sums of these phosphors (by blackening of a photographic plate) shows that the "absolute" sensitivity of the $CaSO_4$-Sm phosphor is 2.5 times greater than that of $CaSO_4$-Mn phosphor if the spectral sensitivity is taken into account. Keeping the phosphor at an increased temperature (40 - 120°C) will decrease the light sum and change the spectrum (at the beginning the first two peaks become weaker, at 70°C the de-excitation of the third peak also starts). At a weak but long radiation of the phosphor practically no losses of the light sum will occur; this has been found in a 42 days long radiation with 0.005 r/hr.

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Use of a $CaSO_4$ - ...

The stored light sum measured was equal to that calculated (corresponding to a dose of 5r). This property of the phosphor makes it possible to employ it for dosimetric purposes, even at small doses. This phosphor (like $CaSO_4$-Mn) cannot be excited by visible light (direct solar radiation) but in contrast to $CaSO_4$-Mn visible light is causing de-excitation (0.5 lux for 4 hrs will cause a 25 % loss of the stored light sum). Since $CaSO_4$-Sm is keeping the stored light sum much longer than $CaSO_4$-Mn, this phosphor is very well suited for permanent measurements, even at higher temperature (up to 100°C). There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1960

Card 3/3

9.6150
24.3500 (1137, 1138, 1395)

S/048/61/025/003/002/047
B104/B201

AUTHORS: Nosenko, B.M., Revzin, L.S., Yaskolko, V.Ya., and Krasnaya, A.F.

TITLE: Thermoluminescence with different modes of excitation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 318 - 321

TEXT: This is a reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), which took place in Kiyev from June 20 to 25, 1960. The authors used $CaSO_4$-Mn, $PbSO_4$-Mn, Zn_2SiO_4-Mn, ZnS-Ag and ZnS-Cu phosphors to find the light sums of steady luminescence S_{st}, afterglow S_a, and thermoluminescence S_{th}, produced by electron excitation (W = 0.5 - 7 kev, $j = 10^{-5} - 10^{-10}$ a/cm^2), beta radiation (S^{35}; 40-500 μC) and photo-irradiation (ПРК-2 (PRK-2)-tube with filter). The specific light sums γ_{st}, γ_a and γ_{th} were also determined. Measurements were made in the temperature range from -180° to +30°C at heating rates of 60°C/min

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and 150°C/min. The excitation densities were intercompared on the basis of the number of the excited ion pairs $\bar{n}$, produced per unit volume and per unit time. The measurement results are discussed for every phosphor, separately. $CaSO_4$-Mn has at 90°C a main peak of thermoluminescence; measured values corresponding to this peak are listed in Table 1. Table 2 gives the dependences of the specific light sums on temperature. $PbSO_4$-Mn has one peak of thermoluminescence at 54°C, the relative light sums being equal under beta excitation and electron excitation, and about 2.5 times as large as in the case of photoexcitation. On a temperature rise up to room temperature, the relative light sum produced by beta excitation increases by the sixfold at the expense of steady luminescence. The spectrum has two bands, an orange band of manganese (λ_m = 615 mμ), and a blue band of $PbSO_4$ (λ_m = 425 mμ). A photoexcitation yields an orange luminescence at all temperatures, and also an orange thermoluminescence. An electron excitation gives rise to an orange luminescence at room temperature, which turns blue on a temperature drop. Beta excitation produces a blue luminescence with a small orange portion. Zn_2SiO_4-Mn has two peaks of

Thermoluminescence with ...

thermoluminescence (a complicated one at - 88°C, and one at 75°C). ZnS-Cu has a green band and two peaks of thermoluminescence (at -53°C and 22°C). More details are given in Table 3. ZnS-Ag has a complicated peak of thermoluminescence, which can be separated into two maxima: one at -103°C and one at -64°C. More data are given in Table 4. A fluorescence effect of the cathode rays is observed on thin layers of the said phosphor, which are practically transparent to the exciting light. The phosphor is excited up to saturation by an ultraviolet radiation with λ = 365 mμ. The final part of the paper deals with differences between excitation by corpuscular radiation and by photons; it is stated in this connection, that a consideration of excitation density and excitation depth well explains the differences observed. The appearance of the fluorescence effect of the cathode rays is explained by the fact that on an excitation of luminescence by electrons the electric field produced by particle charges in the crystal leads to a fluorescence. There are 4 tables and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra optiki Tashkentskogo gos. universiteta im. V. I. Lenina (Department of Optics of Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

Card 3/7

KRASNAYA, A.R.; NOSENKO, B.M.; REVZIN, L.S.; YASKOLKO, V.Ya.

Exoelectronic emission of $CaSO_4$-Mn, and $CaSO_4$-Sm phosphors.
Opt. i spektr. 7 no.4:526-528 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electrons--Emission) (Phosphors)

37224

24.3500

S/051/62/012/004/012/015
E039/E485

AUTHORS: Krasnaya, A.R., Nosenko, B.M., Revzin, L.S., Yaskolko, V.Ya.

TITLE: On the exoelectronic emission of the phosphors $CaSO_4$, $CaSO_4$ - Mn, $CaSO_4$ - Sm

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.4, 1962, 526-528

TEXT: Earlier work on this subject is reviewed and the results shown to lack agreement. An investigation of the exoemission of the phosphors $CaSO_4$, $CaSO_4$ - Mn and $CaSO_4$ - Sm was therefore undertaken. The apparatus used and method of measurement are described briefly. The phosphors were excited by a Sr^{90} β source and the results are shown graphically; exoemission plotted against temperature for each phosphor. The exoemission for $CaSO_4$ - Mn has two peaks with maxima at 100 and 144°C, while the thermo-luminescence curve shows only one peak. $CaSO_4$ has only one peak on its exoemission curve with a maximum at 134°C. When Mn is added, new capture centres are formed and the general intensity of emission is increased. In the case of $CaSO_4$ - Sm exoemission is not observed while its thermoluminescence curve

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shows three peaks. This shows that exoemission from $CaSO_4$ is strongly influenced by the activator and that there is no correspondence between thermoluminescence and exoemission. The difference between these results and those of earlier workers appears to be due to differences in the method of preparation of the phosphors. The results are compared with a model suggested by A. Bogun and it is shown that the absence of a second peak in the thermoluminescence curve for $CaSO_4$ - Mn can only be explained on the basis of the temperature of quenching (luminescence). In $CaSO_4$ - Mn this occurs at 200°C. The full suppression of exoemission by Sm requires the assumption of pure hole characteristics for the luminescence of $CaSO_4$ - Sm on this model which is contrary to the results obtained. The effect of electron diffusion length is also discussed. It is concluded that exoemission is due mainly to defects in the non-luminescent surface layers while the thermoluminescence is due to defects in the volume of the crystal. Further experiments are required for the verification of these results. It is suggested that the

On the exoelectronic ... S/051/62/012/004/012/015
E039/E485

method is a valuable one for the study of the surface layers of crystals. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1961

Card 3/3

KRASNAYA, A.R.; REVZIN, L.S.; YASKOLKO, V.Ya.

Preparation of phosphors on the basis of $CaSO_4$. Nauch. trudy TashGu no.221.Fiz. nauki no.21:71-78 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KRASNAYA, A.R.; YASKOLKO, V.Ya.

Effect of various activators on the exoelectronic emission from $CaSO_4$. Nauch. trudy TashGu no.221. Fiz. nauki no.21:79-81 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 50333-65 EWT(l) Pi-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5009151 S/0166/65/000/001/0081/0085

AUTHOR: Krasnaya, A. R.; Kozenko, B. M.; Yaskolko, V. Ye.

TITLE: Exoelectronic emission of phosphors based on calcium sulfate

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 81-85

TOPIC TAGS: exoelectronic emission, thermoluminescence, activated phosphor, calcium compound, electron trap, activation center

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of a unified point of view concerning the nature of exoelectronic emission (EE), the authors extended their earlier studies of thermostimulated EE and thermoluminescence (TL) of phosphors based on $CaSO_4$ (Optika i spektroskopiya, sb. 1, Luminestsentsiya, 1963, p. 223; Trudy TashGU, fiz., 1963, no. 221, 84; Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz., 1962, v. 26, 459, no. 4) with an aim at ascertaining whether the same electron traps are responsible for both phenomena. The results indicate that the capture centers of EE and TL are different, although both are formed with participation of the activator. It is impossible to ascribe the EE

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L 50333-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009151

phenomenon to a recombination mechanism. Manganese can penetrate into the $CaSO_4$ lattice in at least three manners, two of which are responsible for the EE and TL capture centers. The EE capture centers are preferentially produced, but when the Mn concentration is large, only a small fraction of the Mn participates in the production of these centers. Sm has a tendency to penetrate alongside the Mn. The EE is produced in the surface layer not thicker than 370 Å. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 13Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, SS

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

KRASNAYA, A.R.; NOSENKO, B.M.; YASKOLKO, V.Ya.

Excelectronic emission from $CaSO_4$-based phosphors. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29 no.3:483-485 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra optiki Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. V.I.Lenina.

KRASNAYA, A.R.; NOSENKO, B.M.; YASKOLKO, V.Ya.

Exoelectronic emission of phosphors on a $CaSO_4$ base. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.1:81-85 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

L 28328-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6013080 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0681/0683

AUTHOR: Krasnaya, A.R.; Nosenko, B.M.; Yaskolko, V.Ya.; Sokolov, G.V. 41 B

ORG: Tashkent State University im. Lenin (Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Parallel investigation of the luminescence and exoelectronic emission of $CaSO_4$:Mn /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 681-683

TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, luminescence, calcium sulfate, electron emission, thermoluminescence, beta radiation

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of clarifying the mechanism of exoelectronic emission the dissipation with time of the stored emission sum S_e and of the stored light sum S_l was investigated at constant temperature. Then the storage curves were converted to decay curves by differentiation with respect to time. The experiments were carried out on $CaSO_4$:Mn (0.1 mole percent) phosphor at fixed temperatures in the range from 20 to 60°C. The phosphor was excited by β-particles from an Sr^{90} source. The results are presented in the figure. Similar curves were obtained at other temperatures in the 20 to 50° range. The S_e curve for $CaSO_4$:Mn is rather distinctive: it exhibits an inflexion point, so that the I_e curve has a distinct maximum. The afteremission curve

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L 28328-66

ACC NR: AP6013080

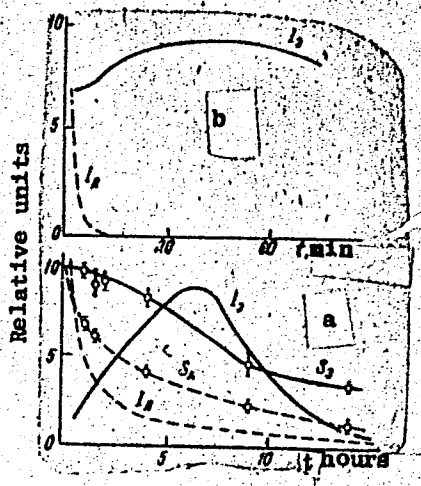

Figure caption: a - time variation of loss of the emission sum S_e and the light sum S_1 at 40°C; deduced variation of the afteremission I_e and afterglow I_1. b - curves for I_e and I_1 obtained in preliminary experiments employing a new vacuum setup.

is reminiscent of curves characterizing the build-up of the daughter nuclide in radioactive decays. Accordingly, it is hypothesized that in the case of $CaSO_4$:Mn (in which different centers are involved in the exoelectronic emission and in the luminescence), in analogy with radioactive decay, the surface centers emitting the exoelectrons from as a result of disintegration of the "primary" trapping centers. An analytic expression for I_e is adduced; this is consistent with the experimental results. To eliminate some of the shortcomings of the experiments involving measurements of S, there was designed and assembled a more sophisticated vacuum setup for direct measurements of I_e and I_1. The results of preliminary (test) experiments employing the new setup are shown in figure b. The agreement with the earlier results is only qualitative; the possible reasons for the disparity are discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KAGAN, I.; GOLOVINA, Z.; KRASNAYA, B.

Changes in the chemical indices of canned meat sterilized at 135°-150°C. Mias. ind. SSSR no.1:50-52 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti.
(Meat—Preservation)

L 42874-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AR6024956 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/006/S078/S078

AUTHOR: Krasnaya, B. Ya.; Zyabko, L. P.

TITLE: Decreasing the oxygen permeability of polyethylene packing 15

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 6S559

REF SOURCE: Tara i upakovka. Ref. inform., no. 12, 1965, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: packing material, protective coating, polyethylene plastic, polyvinyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: A method is described for depositing a protective coating of PVA on polyethylene. The oxygen permeability (OP) of the polyethylene packing, protected with a modified film of PVA, decreases by a factor of 70. For example, polyethylene film 65 μ thick coated with a modified film of PVA 20 μ thick has an OP of 68×10^{10}, and the OP of an uncoated polyethylene film amounts to 4722×10^{10} ml/cm^2 sec atm. N. L. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 MLP

KRASNAYA, B.Ya.

New method of determining lead in canned foods. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.3:35-36 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti.
(Food, Canned—Analysis) (Lead—Analysis)

KRASNAYA, B.Ya. [Krasna, B,IA.]; KIRILLOVA, A.A. [Kyrylova, O.O.]; ZYABKO, L.P.; SAVCHUK, N.I.

New synthetic glue for labeling machines. Khar. prom. no.3:26-27 Jl-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KRASNAYA, L.

Kindheartedness with the government funds. Fin. SSSR 38 no.1:72-73 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik shtatnogo otdela Samarkandskogo promyshlennogo oblastnogo finansovogo otdela.

KRASNAYA, Zh. A., Cand of Chem Sci — (diss) "Research in the field of the synthesis of polyene compounds." Moscow , 1957, 25 pp , (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im M. V. Lomonosov), 120 copies (KL, 29-57,89)

20-114-3-28/60

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Member of the AS USSR, Krasnaya, Zh. A., Makin, S. M.

TITLE: Anionotropic Regrouping of 2,6-Dimethylocta-2,4,7-Triene-6-ol (Anionotropnaya peregruppirovka 2,6-dimetilokta-2,4,7-triyen-6-ola)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114,Nr 3, pp 553-556(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Polyene alcohols have an interesting characteristic, namely that they are easily subject to anionotropic regrouping under the influence of deluted acids, on which occasion hydroxyl is shifted and the number of conjugated double bonds is increased. The investigation of this regrouping is interesting from the point of view of the production of primary polyene alcohols, especially of those of an isoprenoidal type. The authors investigated the anionotropic regrouping of the substance mentioned in the title, which, as regards the structure of the carbon chain, is similar to linalool Linalcool with an additional double bond. By the influence of lithium acetylide in a solution of liquid ammonia of 2-methyl-hepta-2, 4-diene-6-on the hitherto not described 2,6-dimethylocta-2,4-diene-7-In-6-ol

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Anionotropic Regrouping of 2,6-Dimethylocta-2,4,7-Triene-6-Ol

was produced with a high output. By absorbing 1 mol of hydrogen in the presence of the Pd-catalyzer carbinol was changed into 2,6-dimethylocta-2,4,7-triene-6-ol. It is a liquid with the pleasant smell of flowers. There are two possibilities for the anionotropic regrouping of carbinol III: either by the formation of a primary alcohol (dehydrogeraniol IV) with the shifting of a double bond, or by the formation of a tertiary alcohol with a parallel shifting of 2 double bonds. The authors stated that only a tertiary alcohol V and no primary alcohol IV develop on the occasion of a 1.5-hour-long action of 0.05 % sulfuric acid on carbinol III. In order to prove this direction of reaction the obtained alcohol V was subjected on complete hydration. Then 2,6-dimethyloctane-2-ol(VI) developed. The same alcohol VI was obtained by the following reactions: 2,6-dimethylocta-2,4-diene-7-In-2-ol, (VII) for which an anionotropic regrouping is possible only in the direction of the formation of a tertiary alcohol, isomerizes under the influence of 1 % sulfuric acid into 2,6-dimethylocta-3,5-diene-7-In-2-ol VII. This again changes under partial hydration in the presence of Pd-catalyzers into V, and in the case of a complete hydration into VI. The saturated alcohols VI, obtained by either

Anionotropic Regrouping of 2,6-Dimethylocta-2,4,7-Triene-6-ol 20-114 3-28/60

of the above methods, produce 3,5-dinitrobenzoates (molecular compounds with α-naphthylamine), which melt at the same temperature (100 - 101°), which is unchanged by joint melting. The methylheptadienone I, necessary for the synthesis of carbinol II, was obtained by two different ways: 1) By pyrolysis of the acetoacetate of dimethylethynylcarbinol and 2) by the condensation of dimethylacryl-aldehyde with acetone under the influence of isopropylate and of tertiary aluminum-amylate as well as of sodium hydrate (production 47,5 %). The experimental part with constants, methods, and production of the substances discussed follows. There are 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1957

Card 3/3

KRASNAYA, Zh. A.

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Krasnaya, Zh. A., 62-2-20/28

TITLE: On the Polyenic Condensation of Aldehydes (O poliyenovoy kondensatsii al'degidov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 238-239 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The production of polyenic aldehydes by means of croton-condensation of acetic, crotonic and other aldehydes attracted the attention of researchers already earlier. The above-mentioned method would after a thorough elaboration be the best for the synthesis of polyenals. After the authors had, during the last year, occupied themselves with investigations in the field of the synthesis of isoprenoid compounds, they decided to investigate the polyenic condensation of aldehydes with regard to their dependence on the reaction conditions. They considered it desirable to govern the reaction in a way that mainly one product can be obtained. As Kun and Fisher already found, a gamma of various aldehydes with an open chain, or of cyclic structure forms. This complicated mixture may, however, not be subjected to an exact division. The polyenals which are dealt with here are very sensitive to atmospheric oxygen. As catalysts the

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authors used mixtures of acetic with various amines. As was to be expected, the tertiary amines did not bring about any condensation. In the same way aromatic and fatty-aromatic amines did not cause any condensing action on the crotonic aldehyde. But aliphatic secondary amines (such as dimethylamine, diethylamine, n.dibutylamine and isobutylamine) caused condensation. On this occasion - as in the use of piperidine - a mixture of mixture of substances was produced which consisted of octatrienial (reference II), highest polyenals, the dihydro-o-toluyl--aldehyde (reference IV), tar, and crotonic aldehyde which did not enter the reaction. Further the polyenic condensation of dimethylacryl aldehyde was investigated. It became evident that the nature of this condensation does not differ from that of the condensation of crotonic aldehyde. From the products of the reaction of dimethylalkyl aldehyde a separation of dehydrocytral with a 14,5% yield (reference VI) and a melting point of 4o-41°C was obtained. The yield of highest polyenals amounted to ~ 15%. There are 5 references.

On the Polyenic Condensation of Aldehydes 62-2-2o/28

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry AN USSR imeni N.D. Zelinskiy (Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Aldehydes-Production 2. Aldehydes-Condensation reactions

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Krasnaya, Zn. A. SOV/62-58-7-13/26

TITLE: The Synthesis of Polyene Type Ketones by Means of the Pyrolysis of Acetoacetates (K sintezu ketonov poliyenovogo tipa pirolizom atsetoatsetatov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 870 - 879 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Already Kimel (Ref 3) and Latsey (Ref 4) in 1953 and 1954, respectively, found that the acetoacetates of the ethinyl carbinols are also subjected to pyrolysis (like the acetoacetates of the allyl type). The acetoacetates of ethinyl carbinols separate carbon dioxide during this process. The authors of the present paper dealt with the reaction of the pyrolysis of the ethinyl carbinol acetoacetate. They found that as a side phenomenon of the pyrolysis of acetoacetates (of the ionine alcohols (yeninovykh spirtov)) an inner molecular regrouping towards the binary binding (but not to the ternary) takes place. On this occasion only ionine-ketones are formed and the formation of polyene ketones does not take place at all. It was further shown that the pyrolysis of the dimethyl butadienyl carbinol acetoacetate takes place without a regrouping of the binary bindings with a

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simultaneous formation of the corresponding ternary diene ketons. The reactions of the acetate pyrolysis described is furthermore accompanied by cleavage processes, with acetone and the corresponding hydrocarbons forming. There are 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.M.V.Lomonosova (Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1957

KRASNAYA, ZH. A.

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N. (Deceased), Krasnaya, Zh. A., Vinogradov, V. P. 79-2-39/64

TITLE: Acetylene - Derivatives (Proizvodnyye atsetilena)
190. The Production of Ethoxyacetylene and Its Use in the Synthesis of Unsaturated Aldehydes and Acids (190. Polucheniye etoksiatsetilena i primeneniye yego dlya sinteza nepredel'nykh al'degidov i kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 460-474 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using ethoxyacetylene for the production of polyen compounds and isoprenoids as well as its hitherto complicated production were investigated; e.g. alkoxyacetylene was produced for vinylether by A. E. Favorskiy and M. N. Shchukina (reference 1), or from the acetals of bromoacetaldehyde by Jacobs (reference 2), or from halogen acetals by Eglinton (reference 3), respectively. In the present paper ethoxyactylene was also produced from vinylethylether (as reference 1), however, the method was considerably improved, e.g. α, β-dibromodiethylether was added to diethylaniline, simultaneously the β-bromovinylether produced was distilled off in vacuum (with a yield of 70-75%), the distillate (17% trans- and 83% cis-isomer) was heated with caustic potash powder in vacuum with mechanical stirring and thus ethoxyacetylene

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79-2-39/64

Acetylene - Derivatives. 190. The Production of Ethoxyacetylene and Its Use in the Synthesis of Unsaturated Aldehydes and Acids

was obtained. Whereas Favorskiy had a yield of only 25% and could work with only small quantities, greater quantities with a yield of 44% can be obtained this way. The condensation of the ethoxyacetylene with saturated, unsaturated, and cyclic ketones was investigated. The synthesis of the ethoxyethynylcarbinols can be carried out according to two methods: Either with the reaction of the ketones with magnesiumbromoethoxyacetylene (according to Iotsich), or of the ketones with ethoxyacetylene and caustic potash (according to Favorskiy). The products are given in tables. The yield is smaller according to the second method. The ethoxyethynylcarbinols were hydrated in alcoholic solution with a Pd-catalyst up to the ethoxyvinylcarbinols and were transformed into α, β-unsaturated aldehydes with sulfuric acid of 3%. The latter are given in tables. By-products with a boiling point higher by 10-15°C are formed in the hydration. Their production is explained by the not strictly selective hydration of the acetylene binding. Ethoxyacetylenecarbinols are transformed into ethylethers of the α,β-unsaturated acids (table) at room temperature under the influence of sulfuric acid of 10%; here never β-oxycompounds were obtained. The reaction between magnesiumbromoethoxyacetylene and aldehydes was also investigated. The preparation processes as well as the

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79-2-39/64

Acetylene - Derivatives . 190. The Production of Ethoxyacetylene and Its Use in the Synthesis of Unsaturated Aldehydes and Acids

tables of specific properties are given. There are 6 tables, and 15 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Fine Chemical Technology, Moscow (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

NAZAROV, I.N. [deceased]; KRASNAYA, Zh.A.

Condensation of acetals with 1-ethoxydienes. New synthesis of polyene aldehydes of the isoprenoid type. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2440-2448 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Aldehydes)

20-118-4-25/61

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Member of the Academy, (Deceased), Krasnaya, Zh. A.

TITLE: The Condensation of Acetals With Ethoxyisoprene (Kondensatsiya atsetaley s etoksiizoprenom). A New Method for Synthesizing Polyene Aldehydes of the Isoprenoid Type (Novyy metod sinteza poliyenovykh al'degidov izoprenoidnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 716-719 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the last years simple vinylethers were used successfully for the synthesis of polyene aldehydes from the carotinoid series (ref. 1,2). Simple diene ethers have hitherto not been used for the aldehyde production. The authors decided to use ethoxyisoprene (3-methyl-1-ethoxybutadien-1,3; which was produced recently in their laboratory (ref. 3) for the synthesis mentioned in the subtitle. This made possible a prolongation of the polyene chain by 5 C-atoms at once. The introduction of 2 double bindings and of a methyl group was carried out here in a position necessary for isoprenoids. The authors found that acetals are affiliated to ethoxyisoprene I in a 1,4-position under the influence of zinc chloride or boron

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trifluoride; here α,β-unsaturated ether acetals are formed with a high yield. These latter can be transformed without difficulty into ether aldehydes and polyenales, according to the reaction conditions. The reaction in question was thoroughly studied at the example of the dimetacryl aldehyde acetal II. A mixture of ether acetals III, IV, and V with a total yield of 89% was obtained by the interaction between the dimetacryl aldehyde acetal II and the ethoxyisoprene I under the action of zinc chloride at room temperature. The formation of ether acetal IV is explained by the fact that the ether acetal III which is formed during the reaction is for its part affiliated to the second ethoxy isoprene. Ether acetal V is produced analogously from ether acetal IV. The ether acetals IV and V could be produced in presence of zinc chloride by condensation of III which was isolated in pure form (yields 41, 25,5% resp.). The formation of high-molecular ether acetals is explained by the formation of an unsaturated ether acetal from the affiliation of an also unsaturated acetal to ethoxyisoprene. The unsaturated ether acetal then enters easily enough into the reaction with the second ethoxyisoprene molecule etc. In order to obtain ether acetals as main

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products of the reaction which are formed as a result of the affiliation of one or two ethoxyisoprene molecules to acetal, ethoxyisoprene has to be taken in an excess quantity. Ether acetals are completely stable compounds which can be distilled in 0,1 mm vacuum without decomposition. Their separation is by no means difficult. Ether acetals are quantitatively saponified to ether aldehydes by 1% of orthophosphoric acid. 4--ethoxycitral VI, 4,8-di-ethoxy-farnesal VII, and 2,6,10,14--tetramethyl-4,8,12-tri-ethoxy-hexadeca-tetraene-2,6,10,14--al-16 (VIII) were produced from III, IV, and V. Ether aldehydes are transformed easily into polyenales under the action of p-toluene-sulfo acid in toluene. Thus dehydrocitral IX (yield 92%) and farnesinal X (65%) were produced from ether aldehydes VI and VII. Dehydrocitral could be obtained also from ether acetal III directly by heating with a mixture of sodium acetate and acetic acid (yield 89%). An experimental part with the usual data follows.
There are 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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AUTHORS: Nazarov, I.N., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR. (Deceased), Krasnaya, Zh. A. SOV/20-121-6-23/45

TITLE: Condensation of β-Cyclocitral Acetal with 1-Ethoxyisoprene (Kondensatsiya atsetalya β-tsiklotsitralya s 1-etoksiizoprenom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1034 - 1037 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method previously developed by the authors (Ref 1) renders possible the prolongation of the isoprenoid carbon chain in one step by 5 or 10 C-atoms. By this way also polyenals have been produced: Octa-trienal, dehydrocitral, farnesinal and others; besides some α, β-unsaturated etheraldehydes have been synthesized: 4-ethoxycitral, 4,8-di-ethoxy-farnesal and others. The reaction referred to opens the way to a simple synthesis of β-ionolidene-acetaldehyd and of vitamin-A-aldehyd. For the same purpose the authors have studied the reaction under consideration. The mentioned acetal (I), having been unknown up to then, has been produced by allowing the orthoformic-ether to react on β-cyclocitral. In the presence of zinc chloride, the condensation of acetal (I) with ethoxyisoprene (II) results in a mixture of ether-acetals of the aldehyd-C_{15} (III) and of the aldehyd C_{20} (IV) with a yield

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of 44,6 and 25 % respectively. They are easily separated by distillation in the vacuum. The best yields of (III) and (IV) have been obtained by a ratio of (I) : (II) = 2 : 1 at 40 - 45°. Saponification of (III) with diluted ortho-phosphoric acid results in ethoxy-dihydro-β-ionolidene-acetaldehyd (V). By reduction of (V) with sodium-bor-hydride the corresponding ethoxydihydro-ionolidene-ethyl-alcohol (VI) has been obtained. It was possible to produce a satisfactory yield of β-ionolidene-acetaldehyd (VII) by reaction with ortho-phosphoric acid in dioxane. By similar transformations, from (IV) the diethoxy-bis-dihydroaldehyd of vitamin-A (VIII) has been synthesized with a considerable yield, which forms with the simultaneously synthesized diethoxy-bis-dihydrovitamin-A (IX) an essential intermediate product of the vitamin-A synthesis. There are 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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